CR-91 Event – Shelby County, AL Preliminary Air Monitoring Summary September 21, 2016 05:00

Prepared by

Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health, L.L.C. (CTEH®)

On Behalf of Colonial Pipeline





Introduction

On September 9, 2016, the Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health, L.L.C. (CTEH®) initiated air monitoring in support of response efforts to the gasoline release in Shelby County, AL. This report presents the real-time air monitoring data recorded from September 20 2016 05:00 to September 21, 2016 05:00 CDT.

Real-Time Air Monitoring¹

Real-time air monitoring was conducted to evaluate the potential airborne presence of gasoline-associated constituents, if any, during response operations. All instrumentation was calibrated at least once per day or per manufacturer's recommendations. Target analytes were measured as total volatile organic compounds (VOCs), oxygen, benzene, gasoline, hexane, naphthalene, xylene, and flammability as the percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) using remote telemetering RAESystems* AreaRAEs, hand-held instruments such as RAESystems* MultiRAE Pro/Plus' and UltraRAEs, as well as Gastec* colorimetric detection tubes.

During this monitoring period, four benzene, two LEL, and 22 VOC detections were recorded above the action level concentration during worker activity monitoring. During those instances when detections were sustained, workers were either wearing respiratory protection, or egressed the area in accordance with the approved sampling and analysis plan.

Table 1, below, presents the results of real-time air monitoring using hand-held instruments. Maps of the incident site location and locations of hand-held real-time air monitoring readings are provided in **Appendix I**.

¹ Real-time air monitoring refers to the use of hand-held instruments that provide near-instantaneous readings of an airborne chemical concentration without the need for laboratory analysis.



Table 1: Hand-Held Real-Time Air Monitoring Summary¹ September 20, 2016 05:00 to September 21, 2016 05:00

Location Category	Analyte	Instrument	Count of Readings	Count of Detections	Range of Detections ^{2,3}
	Benzene	UltraRAE	181	43	0.05 - 1.6 ppm
	Gasoline	Gastec #101L	9	1	15 ppm
	Hexane	Gastec #102L	8	0	<1 ppm
	%LEL	MultiRAE Plus	74	0	<1 %
VIV. 11 . 1 . 19712		MultiRAE Pro	372	5	2 - 8 %
Worker Activity Monitoring	Naphthalene	Gastec #60	1	0	<0.1 ppm
	Toluene	Gastec #122	4	0	<1 ppm
		Gastec #122L	5	1	2.5 ppm
	VOC	MultiRAE Plus	75	11	1.2 - 35.2 ppm
		MultiRAE Pro	415	220	0.1 - 500 ppm
	Xylene	Gastec #123	9	2	2.5 - 2.5 ppm
Site Characterization	Benzene	UltraRAE	1	1	70.75 ppm
	%LEL	MultiRAE Pro	2	2	6 – 35 %
	VOCs	MultiRAE Pro	1	1	882.1 ppm

¹Please Note: The data displayed in the above table has not undergone complete QC analysis and is presented in a preliminary format.

In addition to worker activity monitoring, remote telemetering equipment established as an early warning system recorded no detections of VOCs above the site-specific action level of 300 ppm and 297 detections of LEL above the action level of 10% (3% as raw values on LEL sensors). **Table 2** (below) summarizes remote telemetering AreaRAE data for this monitoring period, which may contain drift events². **Appendix I** and **Appendix II** include location maps and graphs for remote telemetering data, respectively.

²Maximum detections preceded by the "<" symbol are considered non-detections below the instrument limit of detection (LoD) value to the right.

³Numbers are the raw values, no correction factors have been applied.

² Drift is defined as any interference in the PID's or electrochemical sensor's ability to accurately report the concentration of a chemical in the atmosphere. Humidity, rapid temperature changes, and compromised batteries are examples of common sources of drift.

Table 2: Remote Telemetering Real-time Air Monitoring Summary^{1,3} September 19, 2016 05:00 to September 20, 2016 05:00

Unit	Location Description	Analyte	Count of Readings	Count of Detections	Range of Detections ²
		LEL	4531	10	1.1 - 3.4 %
AR01	2A Recovery	O ₂	1836	1836	20.9 - 21.2 %
		VOC	4531	4002	0.1 - 701.2 ppm
ARO4	2A Frac Tank Staging	LEL	5179	0	<1 %
Alloq	ZATTAC TAHK Stagnig	VOC	5179	2410	0.1 - 45.4 ppm
ARO5	2A Compressors	LEL	2282	0	<1 %
A1105	ZA Compressors	VOC	2282	1627	0.1 - 141.4 ppm
AR06	East of Release Site/Near	LEL	5325	0	<1 %
ANOU	Stopple 2	VOC	5325	3694	0.1 - 189.3 ppm
AR07	2B Recovery	LEL	5094	0	<1 %
ANO	26 Necovery	VOC	5094	3946	0.1 - 88.1 ppm
AR08	Main Staging Area Frac Tanks	LEL	5185	0	<1 %
Alloo	Main Staging Area Frac Taliks	VOC	5185	2063	0.1 - 13.1 ppm
		LEL	3669	0	<1 %
ARO9	Release Site	O ₂	3669	3669	20.4 - 20.9 %
		VOC	3669	2838	0.1 - 402 ppm
AR10	On path between Recovery 2A	LEL	4329	0	<1 %
AITTO	and Recovery 2B.	VOC	4329	2941	0.1 - 100.5 ppm
AR11	Main Staging Entrance East of	LEL	5131	0	<1 %
ANTI	TRG checkpoint	VOC	5131	1503	0.1 - 12.7 ppm
AR12	Boom Site #2	LEL	5758	0	<1 %
ANIZ	Boom Site #2	VOC	5758	1235	0.1 - 1.8 ppm
AR13	TRG Checkpoint 2 - access to stopple 1, Recovery 2A and 2A	LEL	5116	0	<1 %
	Frac Tank Staging Area.	VOC	5116	1547	0.1 - 12.2 ppm
	No. 00 1020 NO.	LEL	4801	0	<1 %
AR14	Cab of excavator at release site	O ₂	844	844	20.9 - 20.9 %
1DI		VOC	4801	2411	0.1 - 31.7 ppm

¹Please note: The data displayed here has not undergone complete QA/QC analysis and is presented in a preliminary format.

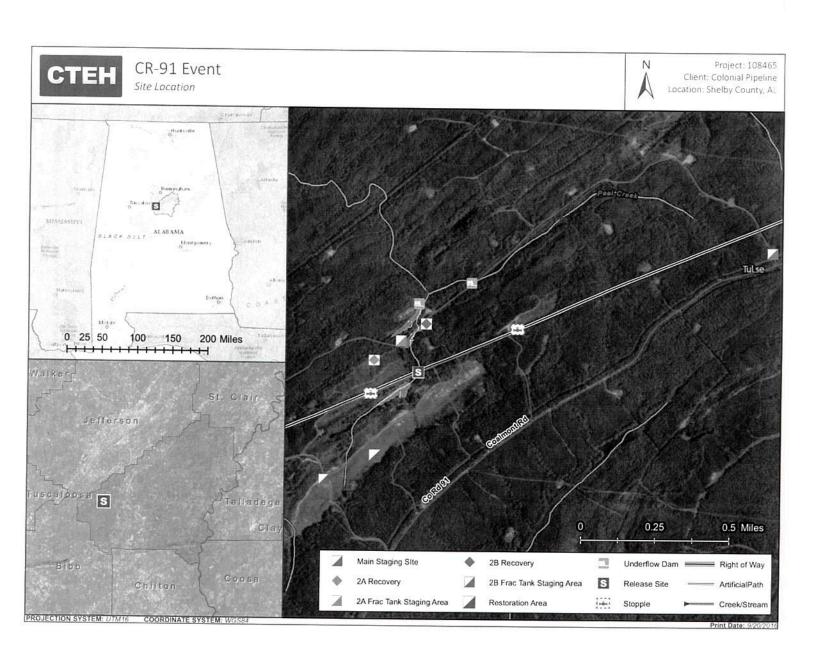
²Maximum detections preceded by the "<" symbol are considered at the limit of detection (LoD) value to the right.

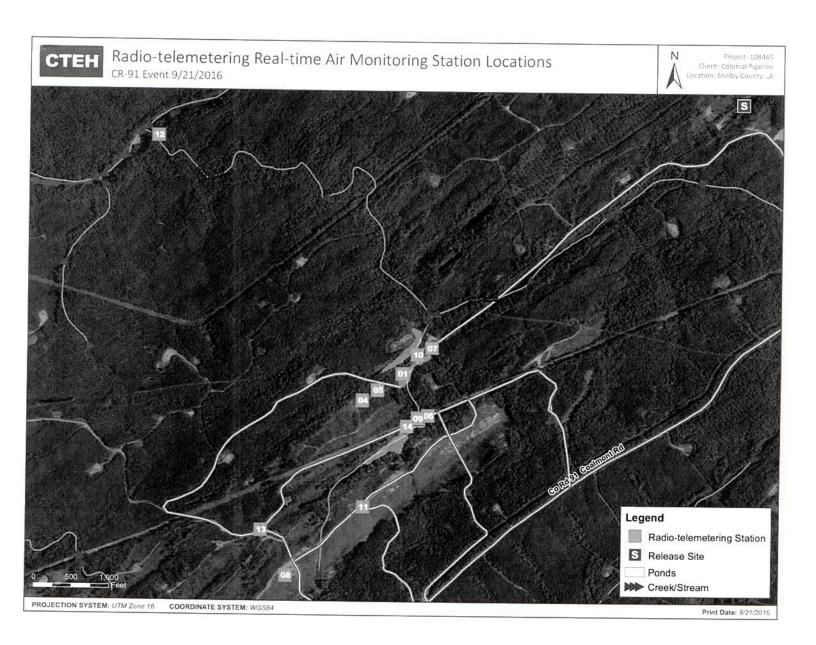
³LEL and VOC values are raw values, correction factors have not been applied.



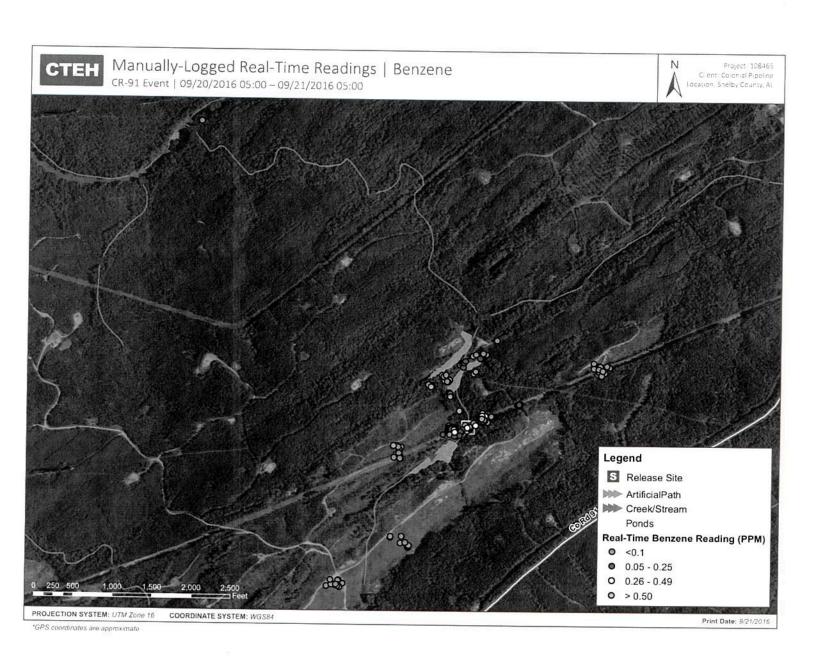
Appendix I:

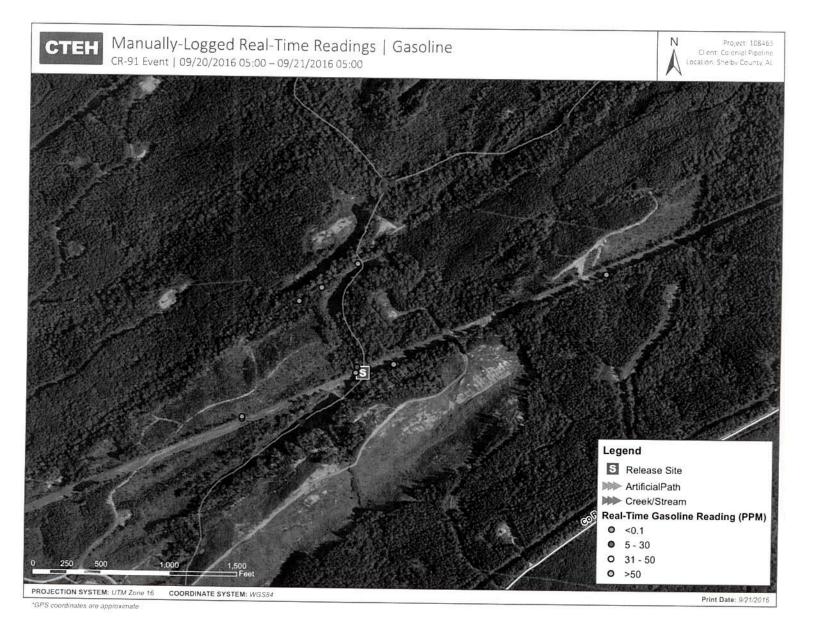
Site Location, Hand-Held Real-Time
Air Monitoring Location, and
Remote Telemetering Air Monitoring
Location Maps

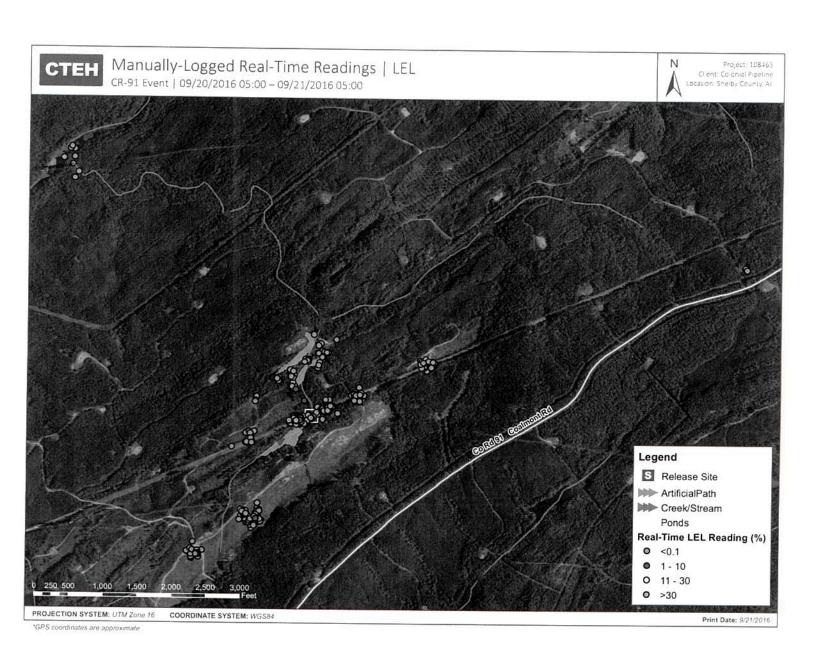


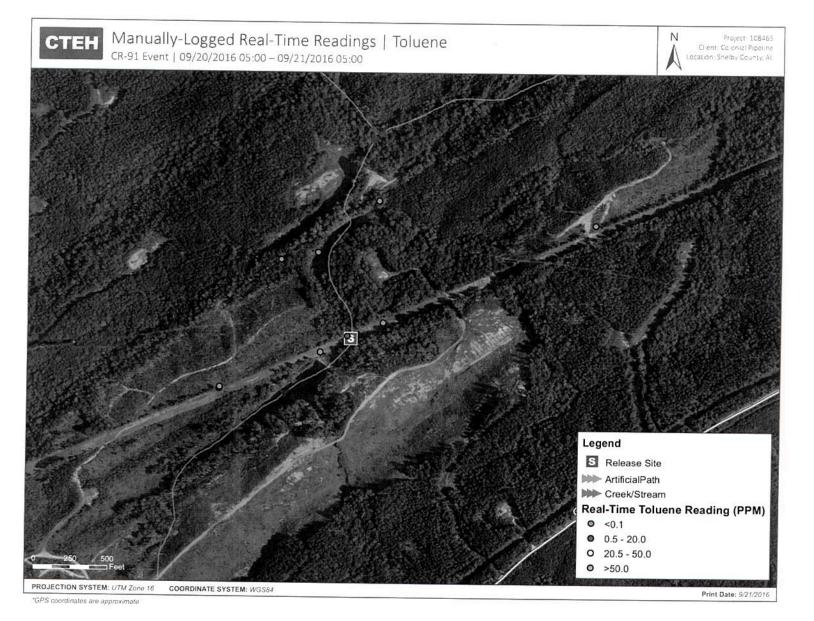


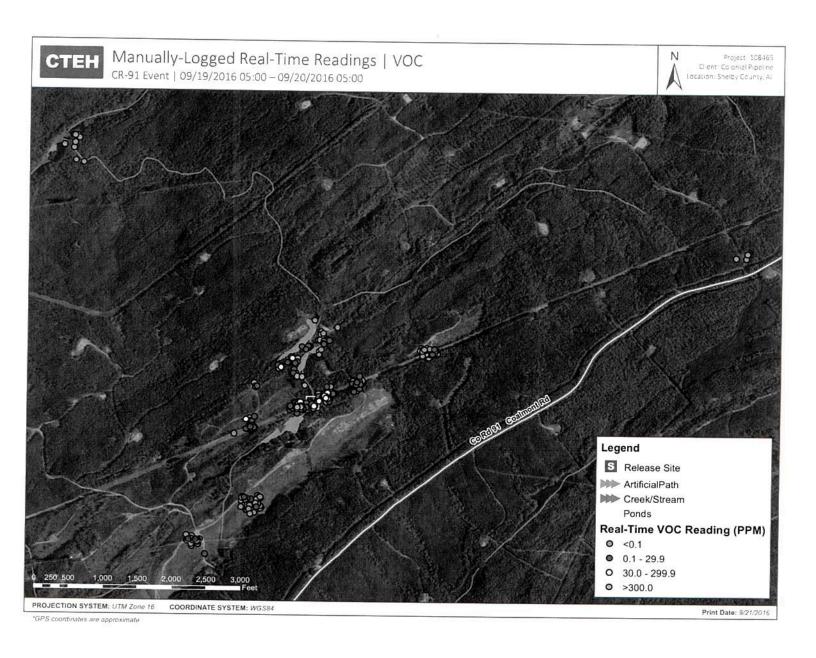














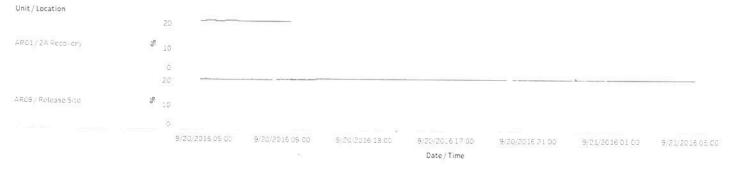
Appendix II:

Remote Telemetering Air Monitoring Graphs

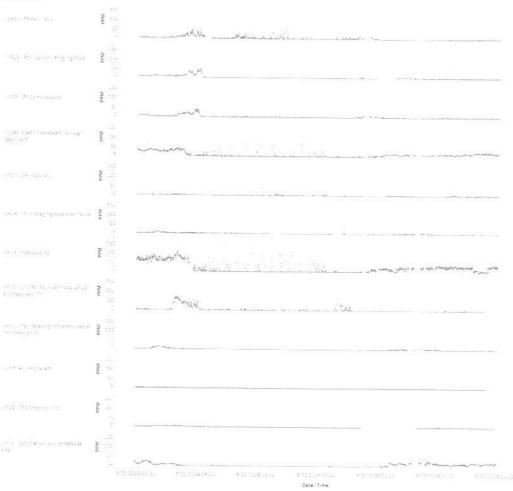
Remote Telemetering Real-time Air Monitoring | LEL 1993 Let 1993 State 1993 S

n investigates a true representation of autopoten people turk reportor, attentived to factors have been as over tult provinces.

Remote Telemetering Real-time Air Monitoring | Oxygen CR-91 Event | 9/20/2016 05:00 to 9/21/2016 04:59







CR-91 Event – Shelby County, AL Preliminary Air Monitoring Summary September 22, 2016 05:00

Prepared by

Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health, L.L.C. (CTEH®)

On Behalf of Colonial Pipeline





Introduction

On September 9, 2016, the Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health, L.L.C. (CTEH®) initiated air monitoring in support of response efforts to the gasoline release in Shelby County, AL. This report presents the real-time air monitoring data recorded from September 21 2016 05:00 to September 22, 2016 05:00 CDT.

Real-Time Air Monitoring¹

Real-time air monitoring was conducted to evaluate the potential airborne presence of gasoline-associated constituents, if any, during response operations. All instrumentation was calibrated at least once per day or per manufacturer's recommendations. Target analytes were measured as total volatile organic compounds (VOCs), oxygen, benzene, gasoline, hexane, naphthalene, xylene, and flammability as the percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) using remote telemetering RAESystems* AreaRAEs, hand-held instruments such as RAESystems* MultiRAE Pro/Plus' and UltraRAEs, as well as Gastec* colorimetric detection tubes.

During this monitoring period, eight benzene, one LEL, and 12 VOC detections were recorded above the action level concentration during worker activity monitoring. During those instances when detections were sustained, workers were either wearing respiratory protection, or egressed the area in accordance with the approved sampling and analysis plan.

Table 1, below, presents the results of real-time air monitoring using hand-held instruments. Maps of the incident site location and locations of hand-held real-time air monitoring readings are provided in **Appendix I**.

¹ Real-time air monitoring refers to the use of hand-held instruments that provide near-instantaneous readings of an airborne chemical concentration without the need for laboratory analysis.



Table 1: Hand-Held Real-Time Air Monitoring Summary¹ September 21, 2016 05:00 to September 22, 2016 05:00

Location Category	Analyte	Instrument	Count of Readings	Count of Detections	Range of Detections ^{2,3}
	Benzene	UltraRAE	155	33	0.05 - 4.9 ppm
	Gasoline	Gastec #101L	6	2	10 - 10 ppm
	Hexane	Gastec #102L	6	1	4 ppm
	%LEL	MultiRAE Plus	90	1	8 %
\&/		MultiRAE Pro	253	0	<1 %
Worker Activity Monitoring	Naphthalene	Gastec #60	1	0	<0.1 ppm
	Toluene	Gastec #122	3	2	5 - 5 ppm
		Gastec #122L	4	0	<0.5 ppm
	VOC	MultiRAE Plus	78	16	0.3 - 95 ppm
		MultiRAE Pro	281	130	0.1 - 500 ppm
	Xylene	Gastec #123	6	1	3 ppm
Site Characterization	Benzene	UltraRAE	1	1	1 ppm
	%LEL	MultiRAE Pro	5	0	<1 %
	VOCs MultiRAE Pro 7 7	25.5 - 100.6 ppm			
Community	%LEL	MultiRAE Plus	1	0	<1 %
community	VOCs	MultiRAE Plus	1	0	<0.1 ppm

Please Note: The data displayed in the above table has not undergone complete QC analysis and is presented in a preliminary format.

In addition to worker activity monitoring, remote telemetering equipment established as an early warning system recorded no detections of VOCs above the site-specific action level of 300 ppm and 78 detections of LEL above the action level of 10% (3% as raw values on LEL sensors). **Table 2** (below) summarizes remote telemetering AreaRAE data for this monitoring period, which may contain drift events². **Appendix I** and **Appendix II** include location maps and graphs for remote telemetering data, respectively.

²Maximum detections preceded by the "<" symbol are considered non-detections below the instrument limit of detection (LoD) value to the right.

³Numbers are the raw values, no correction factors have been applied.

² Drift is defined as any interference in the PID's or electrochemical sensor's ability to accurately report the concentration of a chemical in the atmosphere. Humidity, rapid temperature changes, and compromised batteries are examples of common sources of drift.



Table 2: Remote Telemetering Real-time Air Monitoring Summary^{1,3} September 21, 2016 05:00 to September 22, 2016 05:00

_Unit	Location Description	Analyte	Count of Readings	Count of Detections	Range of Detections ²
ARO1	2A Recovery	%LEL	4350	161	3 - 4.5 %
	ZARCCOVCLY	VOC	4350	1638	0.1 - 129.2 ppm
ARO4	2A Frac Tank Staging	%LEL	5334	0	<1 %
	ZATTAC TAHK Staging	VOC	5334	2202	0.1 - 14.7 ppm
AR05	2A Compressors	%LEL	5396	0	<1 %
	2A Compressors	VOC	5396	915	0.1 - 30.4 ppm
AR06	East of Release Site/Near	%LEL	5446	0	<1 %
ANOU	Stopple 2	VOC	5446	2185	0.1 - 158.4 ppm
AR07	2B Recovery	%LEL	5019	0	<1 %
ANO	2B Recovery	VOC	5019	3218	0.1 - 28.4 ppm
ARO8	Main Steeling Area Front Tools	%LEL	5449	0	<1 %
ANUO	Main Staging Area Frac Tanks	VOC	5449	1319	0.1 - 15.2 ppm
		%LEL	5454	2	2.5 - 2.9 %
AR09	Release Site	O ₂	5454	5454	20.4 - 21.5 %
		VOC	5454	4224	0.1 - 283.6 ppm
AR10	On path between Recovery 2A	%LEL	5257	0	<1 %
ANIO	and Recovery 2B.	VOC	5257	2948	0.1 - 100.8 ppm
AR11	Main Staging Entrance East of	%LEL	4278	0	<1 %
ANII	TRG checkpoint	VOC	4278	1772	0.1 - 9.5 ppm
AR12	Poom Site #2	%LEL	5559	0	<1 %
ANIZ	Boom Site #2	VOC	5559	2147	0.1 - 1.9 ppm
AR13	TRG Checkpoint 2 - access to stopple 1, Recovery 2A and 2A	%LEL	5314	0	<1 %
= IN/(E3/54)	Frac Tank Staging Area.	VOC	5314	1882	0.1 - 5.8 ppm
AR14	Cab of excavator at release	%LEL	5287	0	<1 %
30.190 *4***********************************	site	VOC	5287	2433	0.1 - 34.4 ppm
IDI	Perf 1 1/ 1/ 1 1/ 1	TWO ASSESSMENTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT			

¹Please note: The data displayed here has not undergone complete QA/QC analysis and is presented in a preliminary format.

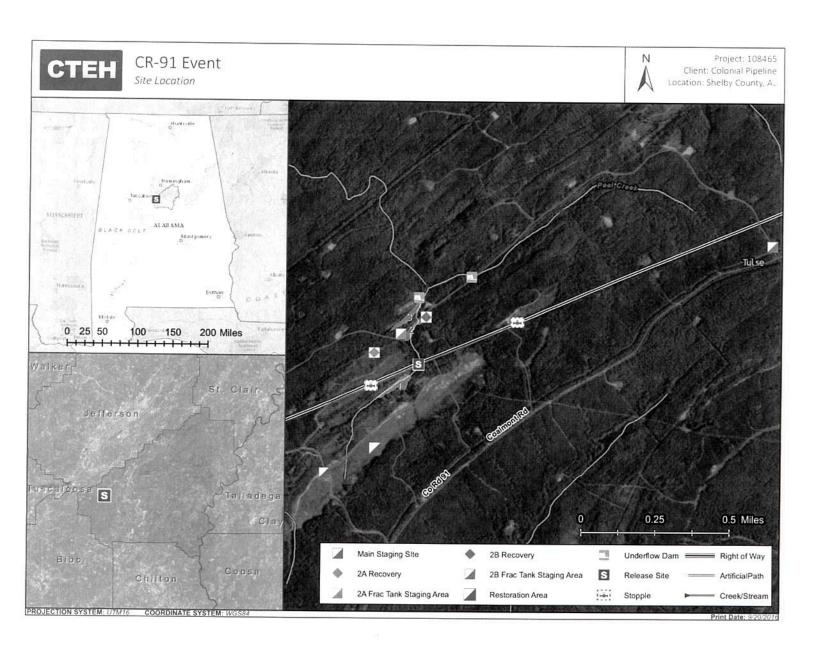
²Maximum detections preceded by the "<" symbol are considered at the limit of detection (LoD) value to the right.

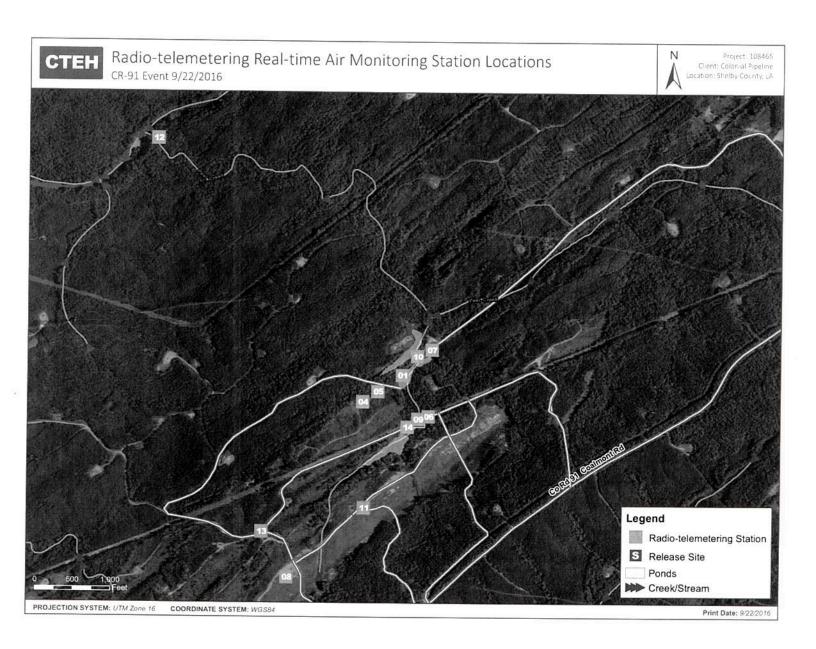
³LEL and VOC values are raw values, correction factors have not been applied.

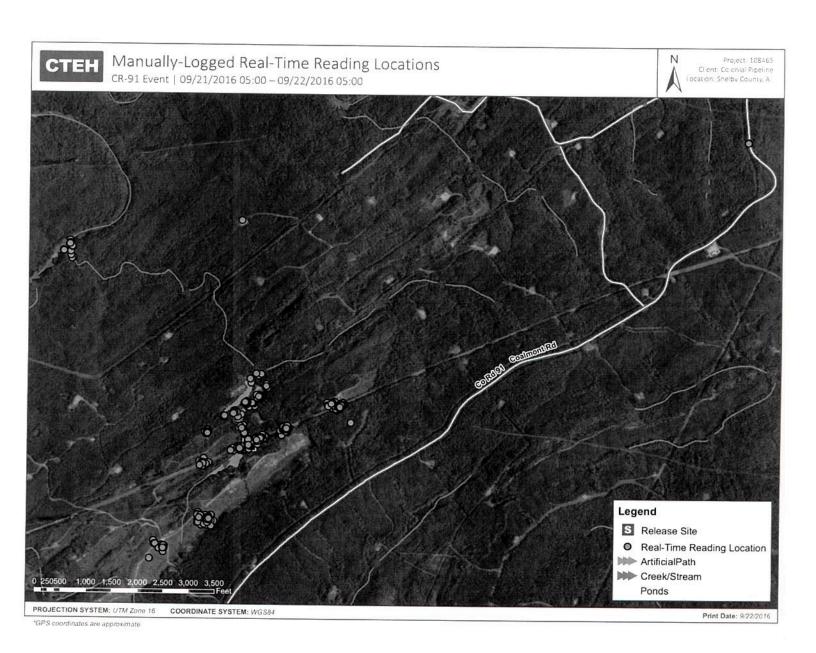


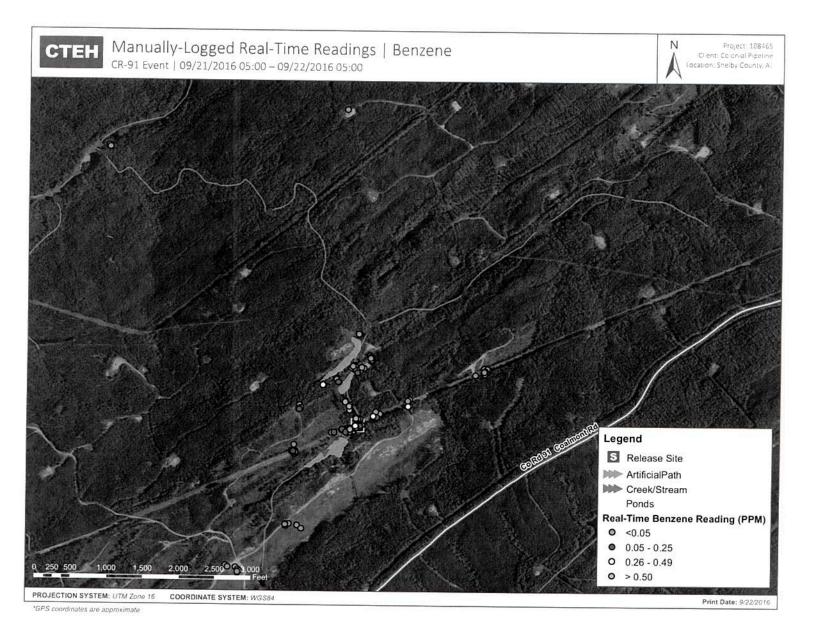
Appendix I:

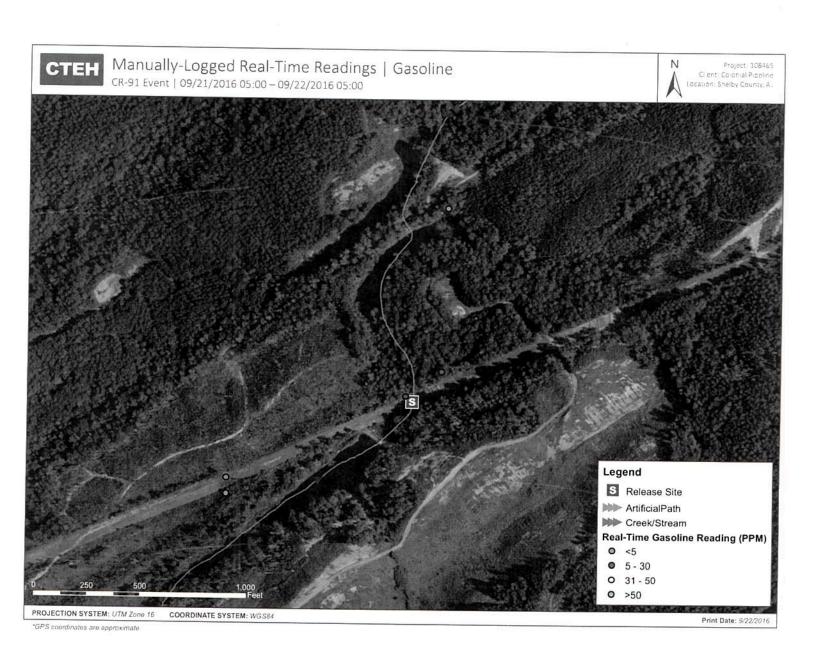
Site Location, Hand-Held Real-Time
Air Monitoring Location, and
Remote Telemetering Air Monitoring
Location Maps



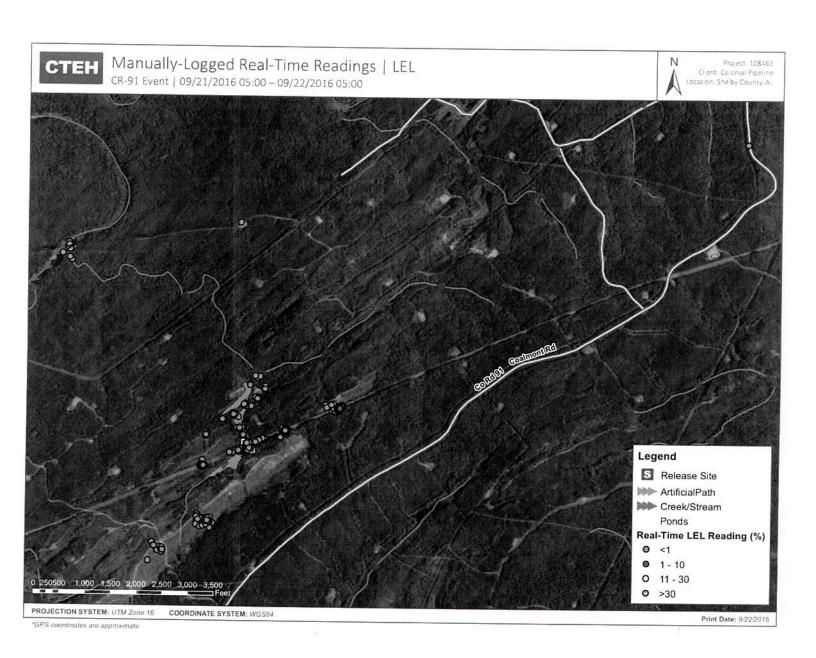


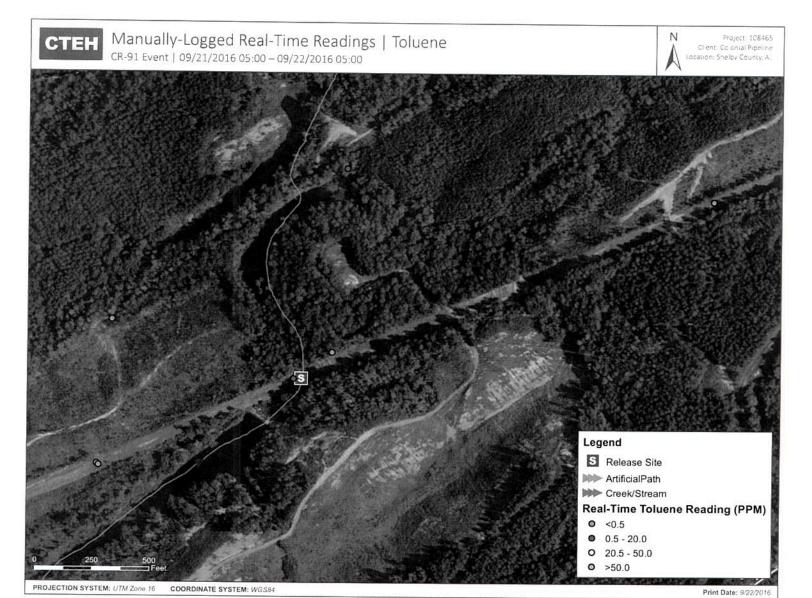




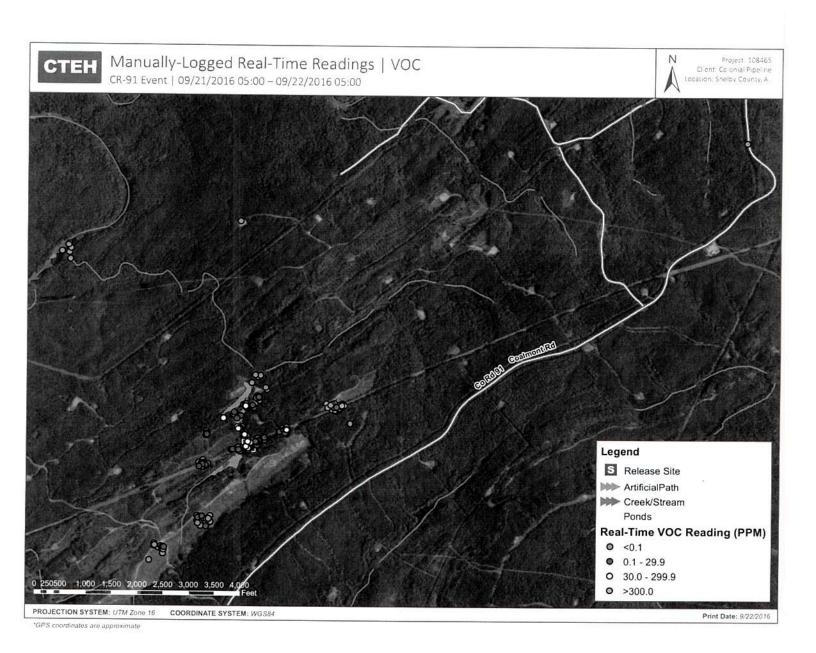








*GPS coordinates are approximate





Appendix II:

Remote Telemetering Air Monitoring
Graphs

Jnit/Location	9/22/2016 04 59	
41. 26 Section,	1	
	20	1000
200 (20 experianceStaging - 165	t_{ij}	
	¥	
	7)	
RDS - 74 Germaneysony		
		Villa
Chirast of Refease Site Lear Cup & 3		
	5 600 600 600 5	
	22	
177 74 751 5-5-	#	
	(-	
. P. E. Nainthaying (realize Lanco		
	14	
.9 9arana516	* ·	
	2)	
10 Driver hours een Resoury and Rest length	* ::	
	201	
ia. Maio Staging Corrector Sake. Pilothologia to	₹ _{in}	
	31	
2 Hoom Sign #2	£	
J. 1-0 Choks 2 m 2	Ł.,	
	6	_
ia (Caburayth) att elesse	z g	
	9 Parametria (2004) (2004)	

is readings are with enegrased at an atlantise respections reported attended in factors he in peer activenes in less.

Remote Telemetering Real-time Air Monitoring | Oxygen CR-91 Event | 9/21/2016 05:00 to 9/22/2016 04:59

Unit/Location

ARO9 / Release Site

\$ 10

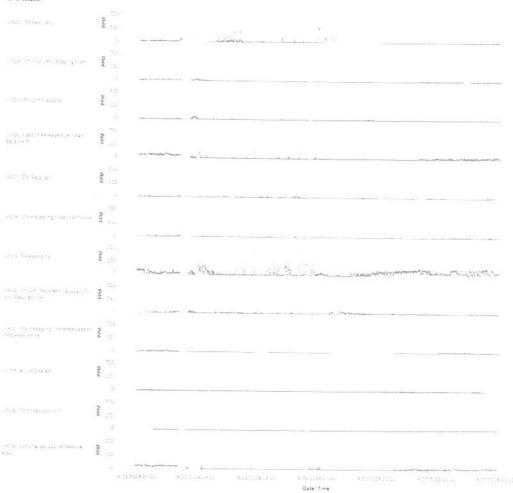
9/21/2016 05 00 9/21/2016 09 00 9/21/2016 13 CC

9/21/2016 17:00 9/21/2016 21:00 9/22/2016 01:00 9/22/2016 05:00

Date/Time

Remote Telemetering Real-time Air Monitoring | VOC CR-SI Event | 9-21/201005-00159-721/201004-59





-Cureatings we extractapresentations farmesoner despectate appropriate sonether fasters recess, add administration